

## Utsera

**NUMBER OF REGISTRATION: 846**

**DATE OF REGISTRATION: 2014-12-12**

**PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN: UTSERA**

**NAME OF GOOD FOR WHICH PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN IS**

**REQUIRED:** Class 32 – Natural Mineral Water

**NAME OF APPLICANT AND ADDRESS:** Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia,

6, Marshal Gelovani Ave., 0159, Tbilisi (GE)

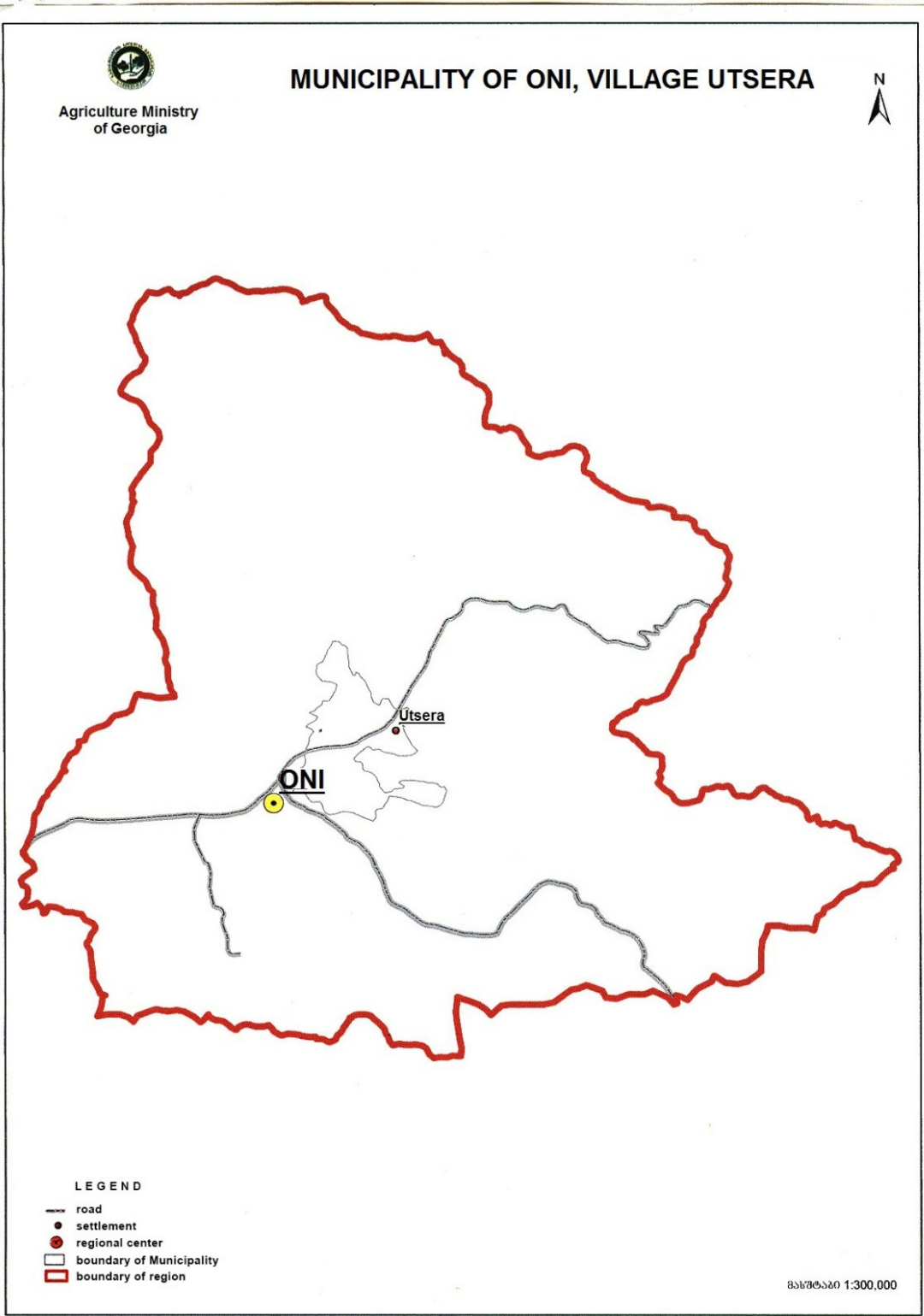
<b>1.</b>	<b>GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION</b>
1.1	The name of deposit– mineral water deposit of Utsera
1.2	The deposit (spring, well) location
1.3	A region – Racha-Lechkhumi
1.4	A municipality – Oni
1.5	The nearest settlement – Village Utsera
1.6	The distance from a significant point – from Oni is 12 km; from Kutaisi is 120 km.
1.7	The distance from the nearest highway axis to the South from the soil road is 15-20 m – the well No. 16K; 15-25m the well No.1K; 10-20 m – the well No. 28; 35-40 m – the well No. 24; 65-75 m – the well No. 19; 40-50 m – the well No. 14K; 240-250m – the spring Gverita (the shortest distance)
1.8	The distance from the state border and shoreline in the West from the state border is 13-14 km (the shortest distance)
1.9	The distance from the nearest bridge –
1.10	River basin or mountain system – the River Rioni basin
1.11	The deposit (spring, well) nomenclature K-38-76-B-a and line coordinates –
1.12	The deposit (spring, well) absolute height from the sea level – the spring No. 80 (Gverita) – 1036.14m; the well No. 1 – 979.99 m; the well No. 12K – 979.90 m; the well No. 14K – 970.10 m; the well No. 16K – 1000.05 m; the well No. 19 – 971.42 m; the well No. 24 – 973.19 m; the well No. 28 – 979.64 m.
<b>2</b>	<b>CLIMATE CONDITIONS</b>
	Zemo Racha falls under adequate process influence zone, which causes weather normal

	<p>course disorder, coldness and great amount of sediments, which depends on acting centers activity: Siberia anticyclone, the Arctic-Azores anticyclone, and Mediterranean anticyclone, Black Sea has positive influence on the municipality.</p> <p>Said natural factors forms regional climate, which is characterized with vertical zone.</p> <p>Annual medium amount of sediments in Zemo Racha is 1000-25000 mm, and for resort Utsera is 1385 mm.</p> <p>According to seasons the sediment assignment in percentage is following: winter 22%, spring 26%, summer 25%, and autumn 27%.</p> <p>Snow cover duration for Zemo racha lower places (800-1000 m) is from third decade of November to the end of March, for middle zone (1400-2600 m) from first decade of December to third decade of May. Medium annual temperature for Oni is 10.0° C, absolute minimum is -27° C, maximum +38° C.</p>
<b>3</b>	<b>FOREST RESOURCES</b>
3.1	Regional forest administration – not found
3.2	Resort zone forest – not found
3.3	Green zone of forest – not found
3.4	State protected forest trail – not found
3.5	Floodplain forest – not found
3.6	Forest area spread on 300 m nearby Subalpine zone – not found
3.7	Forest area about 100 ha disposed between treeless areas – not found
3.8	In the category of state forest fund protected areas – not found
3.9	Forest trail of 200 m width along snow slides and mud flow beds – not found
3.10	The forest district where wooden plants are presented and protected in "Red List", also the forest districts with special agricultural purposes (forest seeding, honey making plants, etc.) – not found
3.11	Forest area existed around resorts, guest houses and hospitals, also mineral springs within 1 km radius (limited with watershed) – not found
3.12	Coast protecting forest area of 300 m width existed along rivers, lakes, reservoirs and water channels (beds) – not found
3.13	Forest trail of 100 m width around precipices, landslide places, screes, caves, and rock ledges – not found
3.14	Forest trail of 100 m width along railways and highways – not found
3.15	Territory where usage with forest is provided to execute recreation goals – not found
3.16	Downhill slopes more than 20° – not found
3.17	State forest fund territory where wood resource more than 50 m <sup>3</sup> existed on 1 ha – not found

3.18	State forest fund territory where natural forest restoration processes take place – not found
3.19	State forest fund territory where more than 30% of area is covered with shrubs – not found
3.20	In this territory of state forest fund where especial license to treat wood or hunting or wood usage general license is granted – not found
3.21	Forest district (former forest) ranger No. – not found
3.22	Quarter(s) No. – not found
3.23	Travelling warrant(s) No. – not found
3.24	Travelling warrant(s) common area(s) – not found
3.25	covered by forest (ha) – not found
3.26	not covered by forest (ha) – not found
3.27	Dominant species – not found
3.28	Standing timber capacity and varieties on sample area – not found
3.29	Additional data on forest recourses –
<b>4</b>	<b>ORE ( MINERAL WATER DEPOSIT) GEOLOGICAL POSITION</b>
4.1	The deposit (spring, well) hydrogeological position according to hydrogeological regions of Georgia – deposit of Utsera is disposed within Great Caucasus South slope water pressure system hydrogeological region two hydrogeological unit: Svaneti gapped water pressure system and Mestia-Tianeti gapped and gap-karst water pressure systems tangency trail.
4.2	Geologic structure – deposit of Utsera is disposed in three comparably big tectonic unit: Mestia-Tianeti flysch zone Shovi-pasanauri sub-zone, Chkhaltal-Lailashi zone Chkhaltal sub-zone and Great Caucasus folded system Gagra-Javi zone North sub-zone tangency trail.
4.3	<p>The aquifer horizon – Shovi-Pasanauri aquifer zone South-West periphery, Chkhaltal aquifer zone South-East edge and North aquifer zone North-East part are spread on Utsera deposit territory.</p> <p>Said zones in their turn are divided into following hydrogeological componentry – Shovi-Pasanauri zone is represented with hydro power terrigen flysch Saglolo sub-sequences and Neokome carbonate flysch Chiori and Porkhishuli sediments.</p> <p>North aquifer zone – with Bati mud sub-sequence sparodally watered sediments and Baios porphyritic layer Lakhamvi, Laburtsikhe and Tabori sub-sequence volcano-sediment aquifer complex.</p> <p>Chkhaltal aquifer zone – with Sori and Lajanuri sequence sediment aquifer horizon.</p> <p>Porshishikhula sequence sediments occupy more than half of the deposit and lower part thereof is represented lithologically with clay shales, sandstones and sand limestones.</p> <p>Bati upper mud sequence is represented with clay-sand shales, sandstones, and rarely with limestones and breccia-conglomerates.</p> <p>Baios porphyritic sequence aquifer complex is lithologically represented with tufa-breccias,</p>

	<p>augite-plagioclase porphirits, tufa, clay shales, middlelayers, and small power diabase-porphirit spreads.</p> <p>Sori and Lajanuri sequence on the deposit territory is represented with only Sori sequence sadiments, which are lithologically represented with clay shales and sandstone middlelayers (in lower part).</p>
4.4	<p>Technical data (depth, capitation) of each object (spring, well) – the spring No. 80 (Gverita) is capping, the well No. 1K in depth – 65 m; the well No. 12K has depth – 69.4 m; the well No. 14K has depth – 50 m; the well No. 16 has depth – 280 m; the well No. 19 has depth – 140 m; the well No. 24 has depth – 150 m; and the well No. 28 has depth – 150 m.</p>
4.5	<p>Additional data – According to hydrogeological conditions, Utsera mineral water deposit belongs to very complex III group of deposits.</p>
<b>5</b>	<p><b>CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURAL MINERAL WATER UTSERA</b></p>
5.1	<p>Chemical content – deposit of Utsera cold carbonic acid is represented with three: Utsera, Tersini and Darasuni type of waters.</p> <p>UTSERA TYPE – spring No. 80 (Gverita), capping wells No-s 12K, 16K and observed wells No-s 19, 24 and 28 waters belong to this type.</p> <p>The waters have medium concentration of carbonic acid (1.8-2.7 g/l), medium and high mineralization (6.5-11 g/l), pH – 6.4-6.8, it contains: HCO<sub>3</sub> – 4.2-7.9 g/l; Na<sup>+</sup> – 1.2-2.4 g/l from main components; waters are cold (6-14° C).</p> <p>Rrom specific components, the existence of carbonic and meta-boron acids should be noted.</p> <p>TERSINI TYPE – capping well No. 14K water belongs to this type; it has medium concentration of carbonic acid (2.4-2.6 g/l), medium mineralization (4.6-5.7 g/l), contains hydro carbonate sodium-potassium, boron (0.3 g/l), pH – 6.3-7.4. From main components it contains: HCO<sub>3</sub> – 3.2-3.9 g/l; Na<sup>+</sup> – 0.6-0.9 g/l; Ca<sup>2+</sup> – 0.45-0.5 g/l; water is cold (10.3-11.4° C).</p> <p>DARASUNI TYPE – capping well No. 1K mineral water belongs to this type; it has medium concentration of carbonic acid (2.3-2.5 g/l), low mineralization (1.5-1.6 g/l), and is hydro carbonate potassium type, pH – 5.8-6.0. From main components it contains: HCO<sub>3</sub> – 1.0-1.2 g/l; Ca<sup>2+</sup> – 0.26-0.29 g/l water is cold (8.3-8.6° C).</p> <p>Increased content of bivalent iron (more than 10 mg/l) in water should be mentioned. The deposit contains lithium and strontium with content characterized mineral waters. Potassium content varies between 4.9 mg/l (the well No. 1K) to 7.9 mg/l (the well No. 24).</p> <p>Nitrogen group components (ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate) are not found in waters. Fluorine content is low (0.2-0.4 g/l). These microelements content, such as: copper, manganese, lead, vanadium, mercury, chrome, selenium, iodine, and boron is negligible and don't reach permissible norm.</p> <p>Consistence of gas in deposit of Utsera mineral water is inhomogeneous and the main element is carbonic acid gas. The consistence is 95-98% in both solute and spontaneous phase. But in some cases it reaches 100%.</p>

	Nitrogen (in both solute and spontaneous phase) occurs in the waters as well.
5.2	Sanitary condition – harmful organic and inorganic dashes don't exceed established norms in Utsera mineral waters, sum of organic substances is about 7 mg/l. Through bacteriological researches spring and well mineral waters are counted as drinkable waters.



Source :  
National intellectual Property Center of Geogia  
<http://www.sakpatenti.org.ge>

